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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... dep.	6.41	8.15	10.23	12.00	1.15	4.34	5.37	7.09
Yammat ... dep.	6.51	8.25	10.33	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.47	7.20
Shatin ... dep.	7.03	8.37	10.45	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.59	7.32
Taiipo ... dep.	7.17	8.51	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.12	7.45
Taiipo Market ... dep.	7.23	8.57	11.09	12.38	1.58	5.12	6.17	7.50
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	9.07	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.22	6.27	8.00
Shenag Shui ... dep.	7.38	10.06	11.23	12.53	2.10	5.26	6.31	8.04
Shenag Chun ... arr.	7.44	10.12	11.29	12.59	2.16	5.32	6.37	8.10

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shenag Chun ... dep.	7.23	8.57	10.37	11.40	2.53	4.36	5.19	6.05
Shenag Shui ... dep.	7.29	9.03	10.43	11.47	3.05	4.48	5.31	6.17
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	9.07	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.53	5.37	6.23
Taiipo Market ... dep.	7.43	9.17	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.04	5.48	6.34
Taiipo ... dep.	7.47	9.21	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.10	5.54	6.40
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	9.34	11.16	12.20	3.40	5.23	6.07	6.44
Yammat ... dep.	8.14	9.48	11.29	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.21	6.56
Kowloon ... arr.	8.23	9.57	11.38	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.29	7.04

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QUARANTINE IN THE FAR EAST. PLANS FOR UNIFORM REGULA- TIONS.

The following paper on "Quarantine Problems in the Far East," read by Dr. Wu Lien-tsh, the famous investigator of bubonic plague, at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference in Honolulu this month, has been sent us for publication.

The need of a uniform quarantine procedure throughout the Far East, may the Pacific, grows in importance as communications become more frequent between the several countries concerned. This holds as good for food conservation as for human traffic. For a long time interested health officers working in the Pacific regions have watched with dismay the multitudinous laws affecting international health. Such laws, while unduly severe in some advanced countries, are altogether absent in others. Hence shipping companies, trade organizations and individual travellers have at one time or another suffered on the one hand from laxity of health regulations leading to unnecessary infection and sometimes even death, and on the other from an over-rigid, at times purely theoretical, system resulting in panic and often entire stoppage of human and commercial intercourse over vast areas. The International Sanitary Convention of Paris (1911-12), even with its revised suggestions (1923), deals with only one side of the problem, namely, the protection of Europe from the East. Again, such a disease as plague is treated as a human instead of a rodent infection.

The establishment of the Health Section of the League of Nations with headquarters at Geneva has been justly acclaimed as a move in the right direction and the visit of a Health Commission to the Far East under Dr. Norman White in the early months of 1923 is a welcome sign that international health has indeed received the attention that it deserves. For it is obvious that in order to obtain the maximum of benefit for all countries the problem of international hygiene must be treated in the same way as communal hygiene, in other words each unit (in this case a country) should render its best so that the whole may succeed.

CONDITION IN CHINA.

For the promotion of this high ideal no country will co-operate with greater zeal than China. Handicapped by the thoughts and practices of a 4,000 year-old civilization, her modern public health officials have often had to fight a hard battle, but the task will be easier if she receives encouragement and co-operation from neighbouring countries possessing more complete organizations. Of the five dangerous communicable diseases, to wit, typhus, bubonic plague, cholera, small-pox and yellow fever, the first is principally found in the northern-most provinces, but only in a mild form; bubonic plague is confined to the two coastal provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung; cholera is often non-existent; small-pox is almost universally endemic; while yellow fever has never been known to exist. The eradication of small-pox has been making considerable headway during the last few years by extensive propaganda and free vaccination among the masses. The control of bubonic plague still awaits proper co-operation between the Chinese and neighbouring governments. The terrors of cholera have largely disappeared since Roger's treatment with hypertonic saline solution, which in our hands has saved 85 per cent. of the most severe cases. There is not much need to fear yellow fever, since it is a rapidly disappearing disease; thanks to the immortal researches of Walter Reed, Carroll, Agramonte, Gorgas, and Noguchi. Lastly, the origin of pneumonic plague, that most feared of all known diseases, has now been definitely traced to the Siberian marmot, and we express a hope that the temporary understanding between the Soviet medical organization and our Service may soon culminate in a permanent agreement for the mutual protection of the two great republics, and therefore of the world.

To summarise them, if all emigrants from China are properly vaccinated against small-pox at their point of departure, the only disease which may be considered of international importance is bubonic plague, and the principal port from which this is conveyed for the treaty ports of China by which the locality may exchange quick reports with the other for mutual protection. In order to clarify matters, a brief summary of the present quarantine problem in this country may be given.

The Chinese Maritime Customs have, since the introduction of quarantine laws in China, been the sole authority in the appointment of port health officers. The latter are usually busy foreign local medical practitioners, who, as a rule do not examine any vessel until epidemic disease threatens or invades the locality. With the exception of Woosung, Taing-tao, Dairen, Newchwang, Harbin and Antung, no quarantine hospitals yet exist, though port health officers are appointed. Although the Commissioner of Customs of each port, as representative of the Inspector-General of Customs, is nominally responsible for its safety and as such issues instructions to the Port Health Officer, yet before any quarantine regulations may be enforced against any vessel flying a foreign flag, the permission of the local consular body must be obtained according to Treaty. Should any adverse vote be given by any consul, these laws cannot be enforced. Sometimes considerable delay is caused by reference to the respective Ministers Plenipotentiary in Peking or to the Diplomatic Body as a whole. In times of urgent stress, as in cholera or plague epidemics, such a procedure is suicidal from a health point of view. Besides, the quarantine laws of different countries are not the same and often lead to serious misunderstanding when applied.

Owing to the possible interference with routine commercial activities by the enforcement of quarantine laws in times of epidemic, it has often happened that reports of outbreaks among the population of one port are not sent to other ports, thus resulting in unnecessary spread of the disease. Within recent years, there have been a number of occasions when cholera was not reported until too late to prevent its spread by steamers to other ports. A mutual exchange of notes between responsible health officers will obviate this danger.

The most important ports of China, where quarantine hospitals, properly equipped with full time medical officers should be, but have not yet been established, are Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Hankow and Chefoo. The expenditure at each place of Tls. 50,000 for construction and equipment and Tls. 20,000 for annual running expenses will be sufficient. The model of Newchwang may be followed with any modification necessary to suit local conditions. In the absence of epidemics, part of the hospital may be used for general cases, thus keeping the staff occupied. Health propaganda work should always be undertaken by the staff for foreign patients should be provided.

The Chinese Government have often been blamed for not providing the necessary facilities for meeting such eventualities. In the presence of so many nationalities, each with its complete laws and the limited powers of the Chinese executive, this blame is not always deserved. The time has arrived in the opinion of the writer, for some steps to be taken to remedy this long standing evil.

To study the quarantine situation in China herself I have therefore proposed that a quarantine commission be appointed consisting of one representative from:

- Minister of Interior (Nei Wu Pu), Peking.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs (Wai Chiao Pu), Peking.
- Chinese Maritime Customs.
- United Foreign Chambers of Commerce in China.
- International Health Board of Rockefeller Foundation.
- United Chinese Chambers of Commerce in China.

This commission should visit the ports in question, study conditions at each place and recommend not only the establishment of such hospitals as may be required, but also study the financial aspect, so that as equitable and comprehensive a scheme as possible may be carried out without delay.

Next, the Report of the Commission should be submitted to the Central Government as well as to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, and also the Health Committee of the League of Nations for approval and action.

PROPOSED FAR EASTERN HEALTH SERVICE.

The recent decision of the Council of the League of Nations to adopt Dr. Norman White's recommendation of a Far Eastern Central Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau at Singapore will assist my scheme by embodying all countries of the Far East. A detailed description of this proposed Bureau will be found in Dr. White's Report to the League of Nations submitted recently to the Health Committee (Geneva 1923). A short summary of its functions may not be out of place here:

1. Receive cabled information regarding infectious disease.
2. Receive weekly reports of epidemic disease.
3. Classify ports as infected or suspected according to information.
4. Distribute weekly bulletins.
5. Exchange information with countries outside the Far East.
6. Report arrival and departure of infected ships.

supply any other necessary health information.

The countries and dependencies to be invited to join this scheme are: British India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Siam, French Indo-China, Brunei, British North Borneo, Timor, Dilly, Philippine Islands, Hongkong, Macao, Formosa, Japan, Korea, China and the Treaty Ports, and, less directly, Australia and New Zealand.

Another interesting suggestion in Dr. White's Report refers to the grading of ports into First, Second and Third Class. The essentials of a First Class Port are:

1. Presence of qualified and adequate health staff.
2. Adequate apparatus for fumigation of large vessels at anchor.
3. Trained staff for capture and scrutiny of rats.
4. Suitable quarantine station for deck passengers.
5. Adequately equipped laboratory.
6. Infectious Diseases Hospital.
7. A safe and adequate water supply.
8. Machinery for dealing with vital diseases, including dangerous communicable diseases.

A Second Class Port has all qualifications except 2 and 4.

A Third Class Port is one not included among the above.

The remarks I have made above are rather sketchy, but it is hoped that they may stimulate discussion from my learned colleagues so that the Pacific may for all time be truly so in health as well as in peace.

WHITE TURNS BLACK.

A mysterious case of a man turning black has been discovered at Hull (England). The victim is Mr. Shilto, of Skyes Street, a tall, well-built man with fair hair. His face, neck, and hands are a slate-grey colour, during the day, and at night they turn completely black. His forearms and chest are a dark-lead colour, and he suffers from nausea and dizziness. Specialists in skin diseases can do nothing for him. The only similar case reported to the doctors is that of a man who, after consorting with black men for some years, turned black and remained black for two years.

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TRADE FACILITIES ACTS.
GUARANTEES OF £47,829,000.

Particulars of further guarantees by the Treasury under the Trade Facilities Acts, representing a total of £28,424,000, are given in a White Paper issued last month. The aggregate amount covered up to June 30th last is £47,829,000. Appended are the details of the new guarantees.

Guarantees already announced	£28,424,000
Lithuanian Government	1,000,000
Midland Mar. Ltd.	10,000
Malaya Tin Dredging Ltd.	100,000
North British Aluminium Co. Ltd.	3,000,000
Egham and Staines Electricity Co. Ltd.	30,000
Silverdale Shipping Co. Ltd.	25,000
Seaton and District Electric Light Co. Ltd.	5,000
Poole Harbour Commissioners	50,000
Co. to be formed by Petersea	600,000
North British Rubber Co. Ltd.	50,000
Union Castle Steamship Co. Ltd.	400,000
Bowring Steamship Co. Ltd.	37,500
Leckhampton Quarries Co. Ltd.	27,500
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.)	1,800,000
Nisbet Shipping Co. Ltd.	27,500
Jamaica Sugar Estates Ltd.	115,000
Dampskibsselskabet	135,000
Anglo-Scottish Beet Sugar Corp. Ltd.	90,000
James Powell and Sons (Whitefriars) Ltd.	6,000
Lloyd Sabando, Genoa	600,000
Manchester Liners Ltd.	140,000
Warren Line Ltd.	150,000
Houlder Line Ltd.	250,000
Hopemount Shipping Co. Ltd.	150,000
Silverdale Shipping Co. Ltd.	55,000
British and African Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	600,000
Pacific Steam Navigation Co.	850,000
Klavens Dampskibsselskabet	125,000
Northern Petroleum Tank Steamship Co. Ltd.	72,500

Total to June 30th.....£47,829,000
The North British Aluminium Company propose to expend the £2,000,000 covered by the guarantee on the equipment of a power station and aluminium factory; the Lithuanian Government's advance of £1,000,000 is for the purchase of machinery for grain elevators and railways; the Jamaica Sugar Estates and the Anglo-Scottish Beet Sugar Corporation are to erect sugar factories; and the Pacific and the British and African Steam Navigation Companies are to expend £350,000 and £200,000 respectively in the purchase of plant, machinery, and materials in Great Britain for the construction of ships at Belfast. In the great majority of the remaining cases the money is to be devoted to shipbuilding. Other purposes include the purchase of plant, the extension of factories and works, and the improvement of harbours.

SHIPPING AND TRADE FACILITIES.

In the House of Commons on July 24th Mr. MURRAY (Lab.-Sec., Reading, W.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he was aware that a well-known firm of Belgian shipowners was desirous of placing an order for the building of four ships at Port Glasgow and for this purpose had sought assistance under the Trade Facilities Act, offering at the same time satisfactory and undoubted security; that the Trade Facilities Advisory Committee had refused to sanction such assistance for the reason that there were in the meantime ships lying idle; and whether, since other orders of a similar character had already been lost to this country and placed abroad under the same conditions, he would take steps to ensure that this order and similar orders were not lost to British shipbuilders in the interest of shipowners.

Mr. W. GRAHAM (Financial Secretary to the Treasury): I am informed that the Advisory Committee, after very full consideration, are not prepared to recommend the guarantee in the case referred to. I could not accept the statement in the last part of the question, and I could not undertake to interfere with the exercise by the Committee of the powers they have.

In reply to a further question, Mr. GRAHAM said that out of £13,000,000 guaranteed for shipping, £7,000,000 had been guaranteed to Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

FIREPROOF BITUMEN.

Mr. R. Child, research chemist to Messrs. D. Anderson and Son, Limited, of Manchester, claims to have discovered, after three years' intensive research, a method of rendering bitumen fireproof and giving it a stability previously unknown. Up to the present, bitumen has been regarded as dangerously inflammable, and so liable to liquify under certain temperatures as to lose much of its commercial value. Mr. Child claims that his treatment makes bitumen absolutely fireproof and so strong that, after submission to great heat, not even the sudden application of water will crack it. The discovery was put to a severe test at Stretford, Manchester, recently, in the presence of the local authorities and experts. It is reported to have withstood every test, withstanding heat to the extent of 3,000 to 4,000 deg. Fahrenheit. It is claimed that this will bring about a revolution in roof construction; that it will permit beams to be so much lighter as to reduce the cost of roofing by one-half.

SAVINGS OF A WEEK.

The English people are the sweetest-tempered in the world.—Prof. Calkins (Montreal).

The Scottish people have a reputation for strong temperance views and an enormous consumption of whisky.—Mr. Snowden.

The difference between free verse and prose is that free verse has one ragged edge on the printed page while prose is smooth both sides.—Mr. Gerald Gould.

WHY THE POUND IS RISING.
NEW PHASE OF THE GOLD FLOOD.

AMERICAN SPECTRE OF HIGH PRICES.

The London Daily Express last month published the following:—
Since the beginning of the present month the value of the British pound sterling in terms of United States dollars has risen from 4.33 1/2 to 4.40 1/2.

Behind this rise lies a remarkable new phase of America's struggle to avoid suffocation by the avalanche of gold that is ceaselessly pouring into the coffers of her Federal Reserve.

Leading City financial experts believe that, subject to temporary fluctuations, the rise must continue until the pound reaches parity, of 4.86 1/2—its value before the war. They are convinced that the pound is being forced higher and higher by the practical certainty that great currency inflation will shortly take place in the United States.

If their views are correct there ceases to be any point in the recent arguments for a higher Bank rate in this country. Parity will be obtained without the serious consequences to Great Britain—less trade, more unemployment, and higher taxation—involved in a denier money policy.

The paper's City Correspondent wrote: Enormous amounts of gold are being shipped to America each month in payment of Britain's war debt and in exchange for goods.

This does not mean merely that boxes of ingots are sent direct to the United States Government and then locked up in vaults; the payments are made in intricate and devious ways. But the surplus gold eventually reaches the banks of the Federal Reserve system through many channels.

Before the war any one could take an ingot of gold to the Bank of England and receive an equivalent number of sovereigns. This is no longer the case, but America retains the system.

So when the gold is presented to the Federal Reserve banks they must give something in exchange for it.

AVOIDED.
If further currency were to be created for this purpose, gigantic inflation would follow, causing widespread misery, since the prices of everything would shoot upwards. Hitherto this has been avoided by giving in exchange for the gold not currency but interest-bearing securities.

But a crisis, a threatening to reduce the United States monetary system to chaos, is now rapidly approaching. Unless some new plan can be discovered the Federal Reserve will soon have no more securities left to exchange for the gold.

Comparatively recently the Federal Reserve system had assets approximately as follows:—

Gold	Per cent. 40
Assets capable of earning interest	60
To-day the following transformation has occurred:—	

Gold	Per cent. 92
Assets capable of earning interest	18

Not only is there the prospect of avoidable inflation, but the Federal Reserve banks may soon be unable to pay any dividend, because all the profit-earning assets will have been exchanged for gold.

WAYS OUT.

How can American bankers escape from this quandary? They can either ask Great Britain to cease paying interest on her war debt, or they must find some one else who will buy the world's surplus gold.

About £70,000,000 worth of gold is produced each year, of which only £10,000,000 is actually used. The rest goes to the Federal Reserve of America.

If America can induce Britain to adopt the gold standard she will have found some one else to buy the surplus gold.

In other words, those who are pleading for a higher Bank rate here are merely suiting the convenience of America, which is desperately anxious that the British Mint should be re-opened without delay.

When these facts are widely known less may be heard of the clamour for a higher Bank rate.

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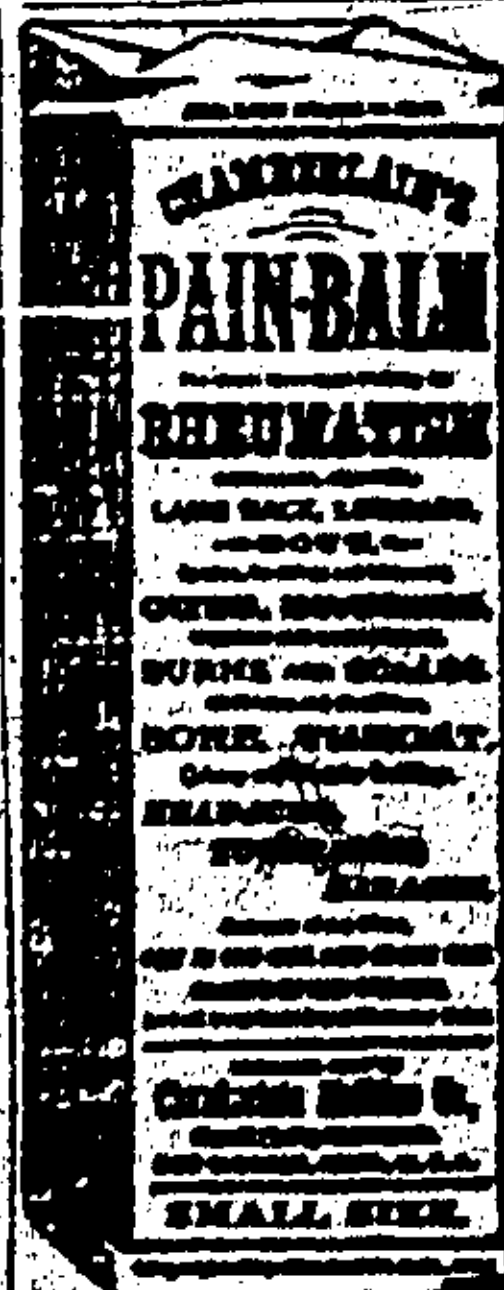
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THE COMING OPIUM
CONFERENCE.GENERAL WHO GROWS OPIUM
IN SELF-DEFENCE.

[BY "AN OLD RESIDENT."]

The first of the two International Conferences, which take place at Geneva in November 1924 will deal with two main subjects. First the lessening of opium use in the monopolies of those countries with Far Eastern possessions, and second, as to the measures which should be taken by the Government of the Republic of China to bring about suppression of the illegal production and use of opium in China.

What will be the attitude of China and her delegates at this Conference? She will enter the Council Chamber with a full stone about her neck. She knows and the world knows, that during 1924 between ten and fifteen thousand tons of opium were produced in China, or in other words, many times the total production of the entire world. The reason for discussion does not deal with the reasons for this state, but only with the remedy. China will not be called upon to make excuses, except in so far as breach of Treaties may call them forth, but she will be asked for some definite plans for immediate and persistent suppression. Public opinion in Great Britain is just now so eminently clamant, that the British monopolies in the East must make definite reductions in their opium consumption, for it is simply unthinkable that British Colonies can be permitted any longer to raise from 15% to 45% of their revenues from a traffic morally indefensible. But how can the monopoly countries protect themselves against the smuggling in of Chinese cheap opium if their present traffic be reduced or ended? Loss of revenue is one thing, but the financial demands of a great preventive service would involve a local taxation which few Colonies would tolerate. Reduction in the monopolies must go pari-passu with decreased production in China. There is only one remedy for the opium smoker; cessation of production. If produced in any corner of the world he will get it.

Is it possible for China to present any programme for restrictive cultivation? Two-thirds of the opium in China is produced in provinces over which the Central Government has little or no control, but she cannot but take the fact that at least eight provinces which she claims to control produced enormous quantities in 1924. China cannot, dare not, go back on her declarations against an opium monopoly or opium legalisation, even had she the power to do so, for it is more than evident that no Treaty Power would consent to such action unless the monopoly were jointly controlled by a service in which foreigners, as well as Chinese were engaged. Only such foreign co-operation could insure that the monopoly would in a period of years and the traffic. Such a co-operative monopoly would be infinitely better than the present chaotic conditions, but is not this co-operation the last thing China would agree to? The suggestion made at the League of Nations two years ago, that the recalcitrant Tsin-chins should be directly appealed to by the League, met with great opposition because it was considered an unwarranted interference in internal affairs, and so was dropped. Investigation of the opium provinces between now and the Conference would be useless; it would result in the time worn statement "not a root to be found," for the harvest for 1924 has been reaped in every province, and the Conference knows every detail of the cultivation. Many officials responsible for cultivation try to minimise their culpability by denouncing the morphia traffic, carried by subjects of foreign powers. The morphia traffic is indeed enormous, and quantity for quantity far more destructive than opium, but there is much evidence that the second Conference in November will so effectively curtail and control morphia production that the traffic from Europe and Japan will almost vanish. One opium cultivating General verbally defends himself on the ground that India was sending so much opium to China, that he grows it in self-defence. Is not a pound of opium has been exported from India to China since 1912. This General's knowledge is somewhat ancient.

THE CURSE OF ARMIES.

Armies have been cursed for the present opium state of China, and not without reason, since four-fifths of the opium taxes go directly or indirectly to maintain them, but surely there is a deeper reason than this, and it lies in the present economic state of the country. Armies are maintained because funds cannot be found for their disbandment. Soldiers disbanded without back pay and reasonable discharge allowances, become brigands, and so the whole business moves in an economic vicious circle. If disbandment cannot take place, then the easiest way of maintenance is opium cultivation and taxation; and this is what is taking place.

Economic improvement will take years, and will depend upon the development of national unity and obedience to central authority. What will China do at the Conference? Proclaim her inability to control the traffic and appeal to the world for sympathy in her present disorganised state? Will she be willing to accept the suggestions and help of the friendly Powers at the Conference? Something must be done, for China is at the bar of world opinion; and as the improvement demanded in monopoly countries, is largely dependent on restricted growth in China, she must be prepared to accept and honestly put into demand at least some of the Conference.

Straightforward open monopoly experiments have been tried in three or four centres during 1923-4. The organisation has been efficient to the last detail for controlling cultivation, transport and sales, but the object has been exclusively to raise military funds, and to encourage to the utmost opium use. Little wonder that the people have made strong protests against the monopolies and their

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NANKING TUCHUN ON WAR
SCARE.

"I CAN SHOW GOOD REASONS."

Following Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's explanation as to the presence of the defeated Fukien troops in his province and his reaffirmation of peaceful intentions, Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan now comes forward with two telegraphic statements (published in the Chinese Press) in which he assures the Kiangsu gentry of his desire to avoid hostilities. In the course of his second telegram the Nanking Tuchun significantly states that "any untoward incident (in view of the proximity of Kiangsu and Chekiang) would make it impossible to secure my territory and safeguard my people. Therefore, if I have taken precautionary measures, I can show good reasons."

The text of the two telegrams, which were in reply to a communication from members of the Kiangsu gentry, is as follows:

"Your telegram of the 19th respectfully noted. Your concern in the political situation and your solicitude for the welfare of your native province arouse my utmost admiration. The troops under my control all remain at their original stations, and there has been no military movement there at all. During this time of unrest, many unfounded rumours are current, but none should be given credence. Chi Hsieh-yuan as a governor of a province regards it as his primary duty to preserve peace, and he has not changed his mind from first to last. Regarding the other points you have touched, it is for such a blunt man as Chi Hsieh-yuan to dare to discuss and express an opinion."

(Sgd.) CHI HSIEH-YUAN.

August 20th.

CHEKIANG'S BREACH OF FAITH.

Referring to your telegram of the 19th, the Peace Pact between Kiangsu and Chekiang has been and is being observed by this province. Since the entry of Tsang and Yang into Chekiang, rumours from all quarters have been rampant. I find that Article 3 of the Peace Pact stipulates that in the event of any outside troops invading any of the two provinces or passing through any of them, the authorities of the province concerned shall deem it their duty to prevent or stop them from doing so. Now, Chekiang has not only failed to prevent or stop them, but has even admitted them. Whether Chekiang has observed or disregarded the Peace Pact, public opinion will be our arbiter. The reason why I have remained silent is because any interpellation from me might cause alarm to the people. As I have repeatedly declared before, my object shall always be to give my territory security and the people peace. In view of the proximity of Kiangsu and Chekiang to each other, any untoward incident would make it impossible for me to secure my territory and safeguard my people. Therefore, if I have taken precautionary measures, I can show good reasons. In short, if Chekiang does not attack Kiangsu, Kiangsu will not attack Chekiang. This is my sentiment which will never be changed. Your appeal for peace on behalf of the public is a noble act that should rouse the gratitude of all. Kindly convey my reply to the public so that people may feel reassured."

(Sgd.) CHI HSIEH-YUAN.

August 21st.

SEVEN WIRELESS STATIONS
FOR CHINA COAST.CONTRACT WITH TELEFUNKEN
COMPANY.

Reuter's Agency at Peking learns that a contract is being negotiated between the Chinese Naval authorities and the Telefunken Company for the German Company to supply and erect seven wireless stations along the coast of China. The stations are to have a range of 2,000 miles and will be used for communicating with ships at sea. The wireless station at Peking Island is not included in this contract, as it was negotiated as a separate contract at an earlier date. It will be remembered that the Hongkong Government expressed a wish for the Peking Island Station to be erected in order that Hongkong and the mainland should receive timely warning of typhoons and their course.

Meanwhile the contract whereby the Telefunken Company undertook to replace the old stations, with a range of 3,000 miles, at the Temple of Heaven, Peking, Wuchang and Foochow with modern stations on the Telefunken new system has not been carried out beyond delivery of the stations at Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin. It is understood that delivery of these stations and erection of the points named merely awaits payment on the part of the Chinese Government.

taxes. A monopoly, however, to lease use and ultimately entirely prohibit is quite another matter, and its consideration should not be lightly set aside, especially if a service of foreign co-operation is included.

The world pressure at the Conference will demand some programme from China, and the reiteration of the fact that her laws embody total prohibition will be no defence or excuse for her present condition. Must the millions of China continue for decades to be corrupted by compulsory cultivation and unrestricted use, whilst the Government tries to develop a sense of moral obligation in the pillagers? This method will take time. Something definite must be formulated now for opium cultivation is increasing year by year, and with the increasing millions of smokers amelioration becomes more and more remote.

(Peking and Tientsin Times.)

THE CHINA INDEMNITY
BILL.EDUCATION F. RAILWAY
CONSTRUCTION.NOTABLE SPEECH BY MR. S.
SAMUEL, M.P.

Mr. S. Samuel, M.P. for Putney, speaking in the House of Commons in support of an amendment by Mr. Ronald McNeill, the Member for Canterbury, providing that any sums received on account of the China Indemnity should be paid to a fund called the China Indemnity Fund "and be applied to the encouragement of education in China upon British lines, the development of Hongkong University, the encouragement of Chinese studies by British subjects in Great Britain, the support of institutions in Great Britain or China which in the opinion of the Secretary of State promote the mutual interests of His Majesty and the Republic of China, or such other similar purpose as the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, may from time to time determine," said he was thoroughly in agreement with the amendment, was afraid that many members had a very slight idea of the conditions in China. China was not what they would call a civilised country. They had chaotic conditions there. There was at present no Government in China. There were differences between North and South China and each claimed to represent the Government. In addition, if they handed this money over to the Chinese, or had Chinese on the committee to adjudicate as to how that money was to be expended, what type of man might be elected by the Chinese? Everybody who had any business relations with China knew how thoroughly corrupt Chinese officials were, and he quite understood Marshal Wu advocating the construction of railways, because he had not the least doubt that Chinese officials would get at least half of it. Therefore he was certain that nobody who knew the condition would advocate such use be made of this indemnity.

On the second Reading he opposed this Bill for the purpose of getting consideration for the many claims made by British traders. He did not do it at all with the intention of allocating that money to any other purpose. They all knew that it was very essential to educate the Chinese, but those who were acquainted with China knew the utter impossibility of getting to, he might say, the man in the street. If they handed this money over to a Chinese committee it would be allocated to the use of a few of the Chinese. He also, when opposing the Bill, in referring to what they were told had been done by the Americans, pointed out that the Americans were so intensely selfish that it was impossible for the Chinese to get much benefit out of it. They had been told by an hon. Member, and it was a fact, that the Americans were using this money for their own University. We had a very fine University in Hongkong, and he thought that a certain amount of money was allocated to the University at Hongkong, where at present the very best type of Chinese was attracted owing to the freedom for all purposes that there was in the British University of Hongkong.

Mr. Hudson: The hon. Member has described the action of the Americans, in using this money for their particular American type of education, as a selfish action. Would he apply the same term to the proposal which he now makes that the money should be applied to a particular type of British education in a British University?

CHARGES OF SELFISHNESS.

Mr. Samuel: Certainly, seeing that the other nations, under the pretext of trying to get the kudos of allocating this money to Chinese purposes, are utilising money entirely for their own benefit. I believe in doing unto others as you would be done by, and, with the heavy obligations which we have in this country, we are not justified in ignoring entirely the interests of the British people. The Americans in their schools and universities in China, get hold of a very good type of Chinese whom they educate, and they have arrangements with the industrialists that, if they get hold of good men, these men after passing through the American college are sent to the works of some of these industrial magnates in America, where they get a thorough technical knowledge of engineering and other work. They go back then to China, and establish themselves as engineers, or go on the railways, or go into the electric lighting works, and they actually become the representatives of the American firms with whom they have served their time. And we have noticed over and over again when we receive specifications for certain work to be done, drawn up generally by these men, with the assistance of American engineers, it is almost impossible for a British firm to tender in the time that is given in even if they can do the work, because the specifications are so drawn as to leave the advantages with those works in which these men have served their time.

Therefore, I think in justice to the British taxpayer, that we want to educate the Chinese. In the chaotic state in which China is at the present time, it would be utterly impossible to get to the vast majority of the Chinese. All you could touch would be the fringe of the better class of Chinese, and it is essential that in educating them we should carry out the object which was aimed at in giving this money for education, and that we should carry out the idea of cultivating both commercial and social intercourse with a view to the mutual advantage of the British and the Chinese. Therefore I support this Amendment, and I think that we should officially allocate a certain amount to the Hongkong University.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LOCAL SPORT.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

U.S.R.C. DEFEAT THE K.C.C.

The U.S.R.C. met the K.C.C. in the replay for the Tennis League Championship yesterday afternoon and beat them by 56 games to 41.

The match, in accordance with arrangements, was played on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground and attracted a fair number of spectators.

For the victorious team Col. Russell Brown and Capt. Dods played very fine tennis, and out of the 33 games they secured 24. Com. Grace and Lieut. Com. Worthington secured 10 out of 33 and Col. Montague Bates, partnered by Major Hattersley Smith, also secured the same number.

For the K.C.C. Hyde and Fincher put up another good show and came off successful with 21 games out of 33, whilst Green and Lay also did well with 17 out of 33. The weak spot in the team was the play of Krebs and Abraham, who only managed to get five games.

At the end of the first series of 33 games the U.S.R.C. were 3 games up; this advantage they increased to ten games at the end of the second series and finally they came out victorious by 13 games.

The U.S.R.C. have now to meet the Indians and the winners of this match will be the champions of the first League.

The detailed results were as follows:—Montague Bates and Hattersley Smith lost to Green and Lay, 3-5; lost to Fincher and Hyde, 2-3; beat Krebs and Abraham, 9-2.

Grace and Worthington lost to Green and Lay, 4-7; lost to Fincher and Hyde, 5-8; beat Krebs and Abraham, 9-2.

Russell Brown and Dods beat Green and Lay, 7-4; beat Fincher and Hyde, 7-4; beat Krebs and Abraham, 10-1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHANGHAI COTTON MANU-
FACTURING CO.'S AFFAIRS.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The large number of Hongkong shareholders in the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will have read with great interest and no less astonishment the report of the proceedings at its annual meeting of shareholders which appeared in the columns of your issue of this morning.

The Company's assets excluding the unpaid capital, amount to well over \$10,000,000 and we have the Chairman's assurance that the present book values are quite below the actual ones. The liabilities, excluding capital, reserves, and the loans are just over \$2,500,000.

For a company whose financial position is such, the best management could do was to secure a loan of \$2,500,000 for the service of which a payment of as much as 18 per cent. interest was involved.

Mr. L. E. Canning's criticism of the management appears totally inadequate.

The thing is outrageous, and the wonder is that some shareholder present at the meeting did not more forcibly voice the just indignation which the unconscionable mismanagement of their property.

I shall be much obliged if you will please publish this letter in the interests of my fellow victims in Hongkong.—Yours faithfully,

A HONGKONG SHAREHOLDER.
Hongkong, August 17th, 1924.A KUALA LUMPUR
INCIDENT.

STAG GORES THREE PEOPLE.

An unusual accident happened to the de Moubray family, a week ago, when three of them were gored by a stag, believed to be one of the herd in Carcosa grounds. It appears that Mr. de Moubray, hearing noises, came out and turned his torch full on the animal, which charged. Mrs. de Moubray and her husband both got hold of it, and she was not before it had damaged Mr. de Moubray's left arm. Miss Layard, Mr. de Moubray's sister-in-law, came out and was attacked by the stag, and had to be removed to hospital where she underwent a successful operation.

Six of the herd have been captured, but the seventh is still at large.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

Although Barrie's first full length novel, "The Little Minister," is less true to nature, less happy as a work of art than some of his other stories, still it does contain much that is "Barriessque," and this quality has been skilfully infused into the screen version which comes to the Coronet Theatre this evening as the feature attraction for the next few days. As it would be presumptuous to outline a story so popular as "The Little Minister," it is only necessary to add that the screening is all that could be desired, having been undertaken by the enterprising Paramount people, and that the acting is also worthy of the great theme, Betty Compson taking the leading role.

The amendment was rejected by 14 votes to 10. An amendment describing the purposes to which the indemnity fund is to be applied as "educational or other" was accepted. Further amendments were made providing that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should consult with the Advisory Committee with regard to the purposes in question and that the Advisory Committee should be a Statutory Committee. The Bill as amended was ordered to be reported to the House.

PORTUGUESE AT LAW. INTERESTING RENTS ORDINANCE CASE.

POSSESSION OF A HO MUN TIN RESIDENCE DISPUTED.

There was an interesting Rents Ordinance action dealt with in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, in which two Portuguese residents appeared to contest the possession of a house known as No. 8, Liberty Avenue, Ho Mun Tin.

The plaintiff in the case was Mr. Francisco da Luz, of No. 7, Liberty Avenue, a clerk in the employ of the Union Trading Company, the defendant being Mr. Edmundo Duardo da Roza, of No. 8, Liberty Avenue, an accountant in the office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham, and Matthews.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. C. S. Brooks represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs, as owner, claimed possession of No. 8, Liberty Avenue, together with mesne profits.

Mr. d'Almada, opening his case for the plaintiff, said the action was brought under Section 4(E) of the Rents Ordinance. The plaintiffs needed possession of the premises as a residence for himself and family. Plaintiff at present resided at No. 7, Liberty Avenue, and the defendant at No. 8. In July 1923 the plaintiff and his sister-in-law contributed three or four thousand dollars in order to buy a house with the object of residing in it themselves at some future time. The money not being enough a mortgage was raised and No. 8, Liberty Avenue purchased. Plaintiff did not attempt to disturb the defendant until April this year. In consequence of the fact that plaintiff's mother expressed her desire to live with her son, and also in consequence of an expected addition to the family in September, he considered his present house would not be large enough. Plaintiff had to arrange an exchange of houses with defendant, the latter's having an extra room. On April 30th plaintiff approached his solicitor, asking him to give defendant notice and offering No. 7 as alternative accommodation which the Ordinance required. Defendant went to see plaintiff saying he had received the notice and that it was hard lines if he was only to have a month to get out and asked for an extension of a month. Plaintiff agreed and asked defendant to write to his solicitors on the point. Defendant did write saying he had been given another month in which to quit.

ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. d'Almada said his Lordship would see that this letter was tantamount to an acceptance of the original notice without any remarks or objections whatsoever being raised. It was a tacit acceptance of a notice to quit. The only point defendant raised was that he wanted a month to leave the premises and his client reasonably acquiesced. This went on until the end of May when the defendant again approached Mr. da Luz through Messrs. Leo, d'Almada and Nephew and in an interview with Mr. Remedios said that he was in the unfortunate position of not being able to obtain a house and, in view of this, he was not going to comply with the notice. Mr. Remedios communicated with Mr. da Luz and a letter was sent to Mr. da Roza on May 29th, giving him notice to quit by not later than June 30th. In lieu of No. 8, Liberty Avenue, plaintiff said he could offer No. 7, Liberty Avenue (the house occupied by plaintiff) as suitable alternative accommodation. On May 31st plaintiffs received a letter from Messrs. Hastings and Hastings stating that the alternative accommodation was not suitable, saying that there were four rooms of which two were tiled, whereas defendant's house contained five rooms and that defendant was going to rely on the protection of the Rents Ordinance.

The plaintiffs waited until July 5th when the writ was issued.

ANTICIPATED ARRIVAL.

The plaintiff in the box said that he was a clerk in the employ of the Union Trading Company. His salary was \$200 a month. He purchased No. 8, Liberty Avenue, in 1923 of which he was a part owner. His reasons for wishing to occupy No. 8, Liberty Avenue, were that he was expecting an addition to his family; and that his mother was going to live with him. The defendant had offered him an increase of \$40 a month but he wished to point out that it was not a question so much of money but a question of necessity.

Witness went on to say that there were plenty of vacant flats in Coronation Road. He knew of one block of 48 vacant flats opposite the Kowloon Motor-Bus Co., of which the rents were \$30 to \$35 a month; so, if necessary, the plaintiff could have taken two or three of these flats for his family.

Cross-examined witness detailed the members of his family and in counting his children included the anticipated arrival in September.

His Lordship: I am afraid we cannot wait until then before we decide this case. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brooks submitted that he had no case to answer and pointed out that one of the plaintiff's main reasons for wanting the house was because his mother was going to live with him so that he could save \$45 a month. He was not prepared to state which the plaintiff considered the greater blessing—having his mother living with him or paying \$45 a month. Clearly it was the plaintiff's intention to save money at someone else's expense.

(Continued on next column.)

POSSESSION CASE.

CAN A DWELLING-HOUSE BE SUB-LET AS A SHOP?

The question whether a statutory tenant has power to sub-let a portion of his house (defined as a dwelling-house) as a shop was brought up in a possession case yesterday morning, when Wong Ting Son, landlord of No. 83, Wu Tsing Street, Yau-mat, sued the Ching Cheong firm in the Summary Court for possession and mesne profits. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant, unknown to him, took possession of the premises.

Mr. C. E. S. Brooks appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. MacCallum was for the defendant.

Mr. Brooks said the plaintiff was the landlord of amongst other houses, No. 73, Wu Tsing Street, which was one of five houses let as family houses, or, to use the legal term, dwelling-houses. The tenant of this particular house (ground floor) was a woman named Wong Yee. The terms of the letting were contained in the rent receipt. Part of the terms stated that in case the tenant desired to go into any other line of business he was not permitted to transfer the house to any other tenant, but must surrender the same to the landlord. That, of course, in legal parlance was in the nature of a covenant against a tenant assigning his house to another without the consent of the landlord. It was also a covenant against the carrying on of business except the business which at the time of letting was carried on. Actually this house was let as a dwelling-house and this was the only house of the five in which the tenant had attempted to sub-let, her house now being used as a carpenter's workshop.

Mr. Brooks added that the person, to whom this woman, Wong Yee, had attempted to sub-let was the defendant in the case. His case was that the defendant was in wrongful possession of the premises. The proper tenant had no power to sub-let without the consent of the landlord which was never given; and, moreover, the terms of the tenancy contained a covenant that no other business was to be carried on in the premises other than the business carried on at the time of the letting.

The landlord in the witness-box said he did not give permission to Wong Yee to sub-let.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that when he bought the premises in June 1922, he did not say anything to his tenants about new regulations regarding their tenancies. They were allowed to carry on as formerly.

Mr. D. MacCallum said his defence was that there was a definite tenancy contract between the principal tenant, Wong Yee, and the landlord. There was no privity of contract between the defendant and landlord. He submitted that the person the landlord should have sued was Wong Yee and not her sub-tenant. He, therefore, asked that the plaintiff be non-suited.

Mr. Brooks, in the course of his reply, said the carpenter, according to law, should have enquired whether the tenant had power to sub-let, and quoted several cases in support of his contention. "Our case is that these sub-tenants should never be there at all because Wong Yee could never give them a sub-tenancy."

His Lordship reserved judgment.

His Lordship: Then your point is that he does not want the house because of the increase of family?

Mr. Brooks: No, it is just a question of saving expense.

His Lordship decided that the defendant should be called to give evidence.

AN INQUIRING SOLICITOR.

Defendant, in the box, said the plaintiff told him last April that he wanted the house as his mother was going to live with him and thereby save \$40 a month. Defendant explained that the plaintiff and he were friends and they talked the matter over. Defendant said he was prepared to pay him \$40 a month extra. Plaintiff said it was not a question of money but as they were friends they decided to wash the whole matter out.

Witness went on to say that he tried to meet the plaintiff in every way and even put an advertisement in the paper to which he received two replies, both of which he did not consider suitable. Witness said he had eight children and showed that his present accommodation was absolutely necessary. A smaller house would be no use for his large family.

Cross-examined witness said his salary was \$200 a month and in reply to a further question said that his rent was \$35 a month.

"How much do you pay your servants?" asked Mr. d'Almada.

"Do you want to know the whole of my family budget?" replied witness.

Witness went on to say that his monthly expenses amounted to \$600 to \$700 a month.

Further questions as to Mr. da Roza's monthly expenses led to a spirited objection by Mr. Brooks and his Lordship ruled that beyond salary and monthly expenses there was no need to ask further questions.

Mr. d'Almada: Do you suggest that the house plaintiff tendered to you is not suitable because it has only four rooms?

—Yes; that is so.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, found that the alternative accommodation was not in accordance with the stipulations of the Ordinance. He would therefore enter judgment for the defendant.

INDIAN CONSTABLE'S FATAL SWIM.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

JURY'S SEVERE CENSURE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Lindsell and a jury comprising Mr. Lewis A. Tobias (Foreman), Mr. M. E. Melinieg, and Mr. R. L. D. Noronha, held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Akbar Khan, an Indian constable employed on special guard duty on the s.s. *On Lee*, on July 29th.

Mr. Lindsell informed the jury that it appeared that on that date, the deceased and some of his comrades bathed from a sampan, and that Akbar Khan jumped into the sea, and was caught by the tide and drowned. The necessity for the enquiry arose because no efforts seemed to have been made by the personnel of the *On Lee* towards rescue.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. C. Hinet, R.N., at present acting Medical Officer in Charge of the Victoria Mortuary, testified that on July 29th he examined the dead body of an Indian male which was identified in his presence as that of Akbar Khan. It was in an advanced state of decomposition, which made diagnosis of the cause of death difficult. Witness was, however, of opinion that death was due to drowning.

Sergeant H. W. Fraser, in the witness-box, said that on July 29th he was in charge of the police guard on the s.s. *Tai Lee*, which had arrived at Pakai, on the West River, from Hongkong. Some Customs officers called him to a wharf where he saw, in the water, the body of an Indian, dressed in khaki shorts. Witness had the body taken on board the *Tai Lee*, and it was brought to Hongkong on July 29th.

Sergeant D. Reid, officer-in-chief of the police guard of the *On Lee*, giving evidence, stated that on July 29th, the vessel was lying in the stream at Pakai. There was no rule preventing the guards from going for a swim when off duty. A number of Indians came up to witness and reported that Akbar Khan had disappeared in the river. Witness went along the bank, but he understood that the tragedy had occurred half an hour earlier, so nothing more could be done.

An Indian constable gave evidence as to having joined another constable and the deceased in swimming from a sampan which was lying alongside the *On Lee*. As always, there was a strong current running. Deceased suddenly disappeared when he was about 30 yards away from witness. Witness did not go to his assistance or to look for him, being too tired at the time to go far from the ship. He and the other constable returned to the *On Lee*, changed their wet clothes for dry ones, and then looked from the shore.

Mr. Lindsell: So you thought more of changing your clothes than you did of your dying or possibly dead companion?—We did look from the bank.

Mr. Lindsell: After you had changed your clothes.

At this point the witness returned a sequence of conflicting answers, but eventually asserted that he got on the sampan to go and change his clothes, fully convinced that his comrade was dead.

The Chinese "boy" of the Chief Officer of the *On Lee*, gave evidence, telling how he went to his master and said "Indian man go swim, fall down." A number of divergent answers made by the witness gave rise to an examination from Mr. Lindsell to the jury, "Gentlemen, this witness is lying."

Mr. F. E. A. Martin, Chief Officer on the s.s. *On Lee*, stated in evidence that as soon as he heard of the loss of an Indian, he reported to the captain, who decided that nothing could be done so long after the fatality. Witness admitted that a boat could have been lowered, but remarked that there was no one to do it. The crew had gone ashore for tea.

Answering the Captain Superintendent of Police, who watched the enquiry for the police, witness detailed that an Indian policeman reported the fatality to him; or pointed out the spot where deceased had sunk.

The Captain Superintendent of Police, addressing the Coroner, asked that the facts might be placed before the Harbour Master, for him to take any steps he thought fit, with respect to those certified on the *On Lee*, under the Merchant Shipping Act.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by Misadventure through drowning," and added the following rider: "We suggested that a severe censure should be given to the Indian police constables on board, who watched the drowning man and made no attempt to save him, and also a severe censure to the crew and officers of the s.s. *On Lee*, who also seemingly did not do as much as they could have done."

Previous to the above enquiry, Mr. Lindsell and the same jury held another into the facts relating to the death of Wong Wong, a coolie, who died in hospital at the Victoria Gaol when serving a sentence of seven weeks' hard labour, in default of fines, for offences against the Opium Ordinance.

After medical evidence had been heard, the jury returned a verdict of Death from "Natural Causes."

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

(FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.)

"STRIKE WILL GO ON."

The latest development appears that Dr. Sun has agreed to conditional release the arms he seized while the Volunteers are calling for unconditional delivery. The Volunteers have been much disappointed over the lack of faith on the part of Dr. Sun. While a committee of prominent citizens were discussing a compromise with Dr. Sun over the arms question on August 25th, he ordered some of his men to occupy the residence of Mr. Lim Pak at Sze Kwan, one of the finest in the city. Mr. Chan, it may be mentioned, is commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, and Commander-in-Chief of the united movement throughout the province of Kwangtung.

The strike of Canton business will go on, according to reliable reports from Fatsan, where the whole people's movement is being directed. The merchants will open their shops only when asked to do so by the Police. It is understood that a majority of the Police in the districts as well as in Canton have gone over to the cause of the people. The merchants will not freely and heartily discuss matters with Dr. Sun until their volunteers have got their arms back.

The situation in Canton has its amusing as well as its serious aspects. The military go from one shop to another with machine-guns but, also with placards to be posted outside each shop expressing loyalty to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Firms in the city are being thus forced to re-open, but as soon as the guards are off to other shops, the merchants close up again. The Sincere Company on the Bund, Canton, had to remain open about 30 minutes on the afternoon of August 25th, when a guard of nearly 60 from the Provincial Gendarmerie with two machine-guns was sent by the Canton City Police to "protect" its opening for business. But the company soon advised the Police that it had to close earlier that day because of a change in the hours for business. It appears that the whole Canton business community has changed its hours of business.

The whole newspaper fraternity in Canton has been aroused by the arrest on August 24th of Mr. Lee Chok Dor, of the Canton *Yan Kiu Pao*, a popular local daily, for having prepared "copy" for his paper which the police censors did not approve of for insertion. The Canton newspaper men, including those belonging to papers supporting Dr. Sun, hold that the suppression of news and comments by prohibiting their publication should have served the purpose of censorship by the Government, and that the punishment of writers whose manuscripts are not the views of the Government is a step when even those close to Dr. Sun should condemn. The printing shops in Canton have practically been forced to close down without the order of the general strike committee, as every piece of job work has to be approved by the police agents before it may go to press.

On August 24th, the Police shot a circular distributor for delivering handbills.

"BATTLE OF THE BOOKS."

LOCAL FIRMS AT VARIANCE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday summonses were brought by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh against Messrs. Brewer & Company and the Chinese Commercial Press, for alleged infringement of copyright.

Mr. J. A. C. Leask was for the complainant firm, and Mr. N. L. Brewer represented the defendants.

Mr. Brewer protested against the case being brought before the Court, on the ground that the summons was bad because it was directed against Brewer & Company. It accused Brewer & Company of knowingly selling books, and Brewer & Company being a non-existent personage, could not do anything knowingly. A summons, to be effective, must be either against the manager or partner.

Mr. Leask: In that case I shall ask your Worship to amend the summons to one against D. Pasco, trading as Brewer & Company.

Mr. Brewer: If your Worship grants this amendment, I shall ask for a remand of the case, as I know nothing about it. Later Mr. Brewer said that he was not accused of knowingly selling books, as it was fairly common knowledge that he did not sell books, knowingly or unknowingly. Both summonses were adjourned.

"IT WAS THE OTHER MAN."

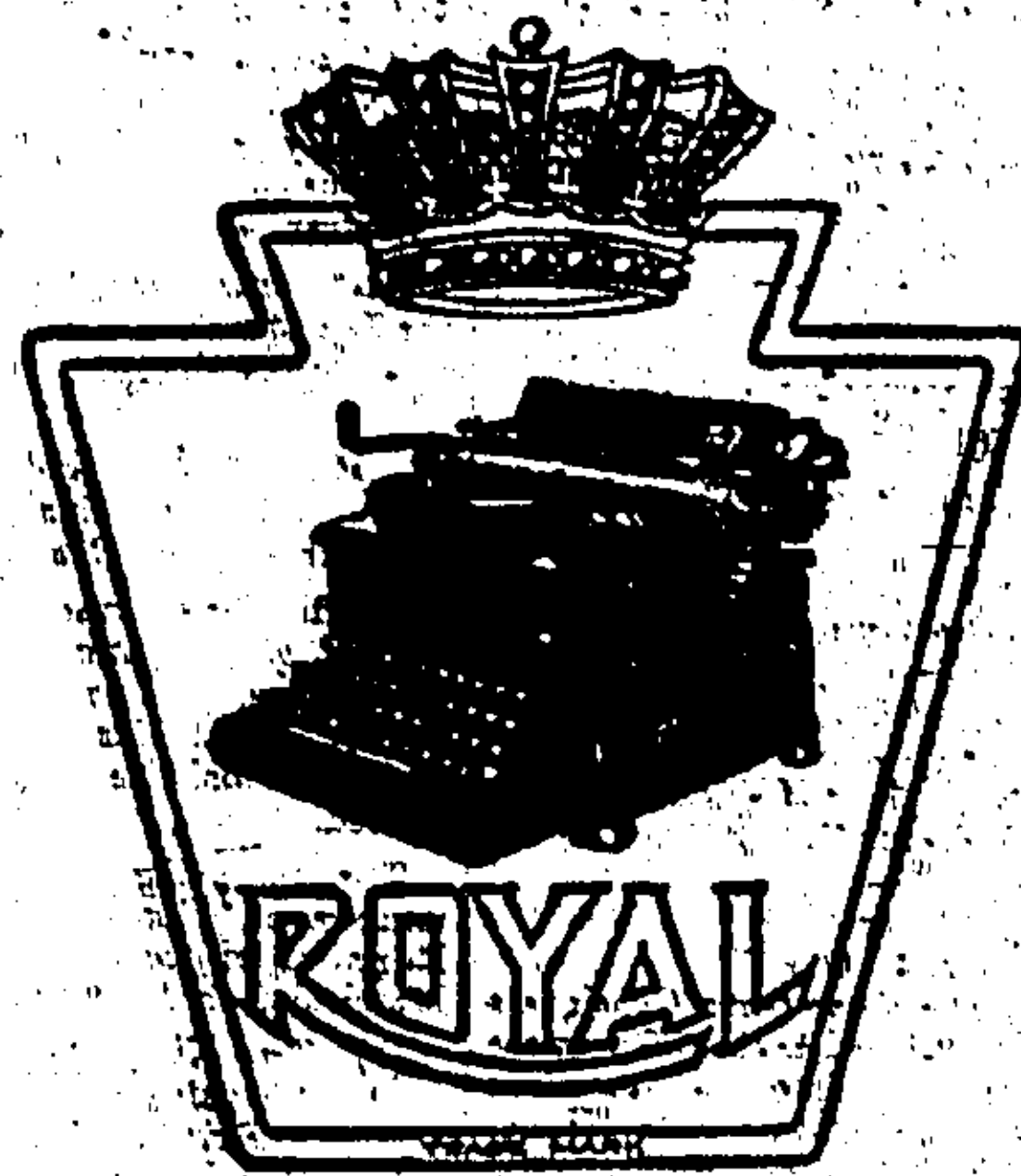
OFF-TOLD TALE THAT DID NO GOOD.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with stealing a wooden plank from a Chinese building contractor.

One of the latter's employees stated in evidence that at 2 a.m. on Tuesday, he was standing in a dark corner of his building shed, when he saw a man pick up some wood and make off with it. Witness gave chase but the man escaped. At 1 p.m. on the same day, witness saw the same man in a hut, and called his master. The man was taken to Hunghom Police Station.

The first defendant protested his innocence, declaring that the second man was the thief. His Worship placed no credence in his protestations, however, but sent him to gaol with hard labour for one month. The second man was discharged.

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- SUITS 65.00

Homespun and Plus Four Tweeds always in stock.

- SWAZERS (WHITE & COLOURED) from \$10.50
- SWAZERS \$12.50
- GOLF HOSE \$4.00 to \$12.50
- TENNIS SHOES \$10.50
- CRICKET BOOTS (CANVAS) \$12.50
- BUCKLE \$17.50

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TWO OFFICE ROOMS on Ground Floor of Building Next Door to Telephone Co's Office.
ONE SMALL GODOWN in Queen's Building.

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[1180]

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(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST ASIA LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "BOERBOE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 2nd September, 1924, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st September, 1924, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J.A.V. CHINA JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1924. [1189]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE Steamship "AACHEN"
having arrived from Bremen, Hamburg and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
All Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th August, 1924, will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 a.m. on the 27th August, 1924.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within two weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.
Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.
MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
[1177] NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 12th September, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1924. [1170]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "WRAY CASTLE"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 22nd instant.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1924. [1172]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1923.

Revised by the Members.

FRISON 85.

Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will commence on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1924. Forms of Entry and copies of Regulations and Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each Entry Form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the Statutory Fee on or before the 15th SEPTEMBER, as follows:—

Hongkong Currency
Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations \$15
Junior Local Examination \$10

Candidates offering more than seven subjects in the Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations, and more than eight in the Junior Local Examination will be charged an Additional Fee of \$1 for each subject so offered.

The following Scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the Results of the Matriculation Examination:—

- (1) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of the value of 240 per annum each, open to British subjects only.
- (2) One President of China Scholarship of the value of 400 per annum, open to Chinese subjects only.
- (3) Two Peace Memorial Scholarships of the total value of \$1,200 each, open to British boys of pure white descent.
- (4) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Boys.
- (5) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Girls.
- (6) Four Montagu French Prizes, two of \$50 and two of \$25.

Bound copies of Examination Papers, set at past Examinations can be obtained from the Registrar, Price \$1, per set.

(Sd.) C. A. MIDDLETON SMITH, Acting Registrar.

th August, 1924. [1183]

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TO LET.

SHOP AND OFFICES, No. 12, PRINCE STREET.
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NOTICE.

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H 3774 S No. 709/11 & 716—4 Cases Woollens.

WE beg to give Notice that the above-mentioned Cargo will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray expenses unless Claimed before the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1924.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

"GLEN" LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1924. [1186]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HAY."

THIS Steamer having been detained at Whampoa and part of her Cargo being discharged by the Chinese Authorities, Consignees are requested to produce their Bills of Lading enabling us to notify those interested, that their Cargo has been wrongly discharged, so that they can look after their interests as the Ship is not being responsible for restraints of prices.

N. V. CARL BODIKER & CO'S, HANDELMATTHESEN (LTD.), Agents.

Richmond Lane, Hamburg.

[1185]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1924, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 14th August.

By Order,
C. R. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 26th, 1924. [1184]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Paid on FRIDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1924, as follows:—
Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully paid) and Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per Share on the New Shares (Fully paid) Nos. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$0.06) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$2.50 per Share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 29th AUGUST (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

1076]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIP during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Fooking (Pagoda Anchorage) and return, calling at Swatow and Amoy, on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Fooking. Duration of Stay at Fooking—8 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).
The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to Fooking City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIE & Co., General Managers, DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [908]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions To Sell by Public Auction

on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th SEPTEMBER, 1924, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Yard, Kowloon, Commencing Each Day at 9.30 a.m. with an Interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, &c.

Comprising:—
Ironmongery, Diaphanous, Whalers, Cutters, Gigs, Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy Fittings, Electric Cables, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Pillows, Life Rafts, Carrels, Bunks, Mats, Pillows, Counters, Blankets, Sheets, Canvas, India Rubber and Metallic Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Woollen and Linen Rags, Old Asbestos, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Gun Metal, Copper and Brass Tubes, Coal Sacks, Wood and Iron Blocks, Lamps and Lanterns, Gas, Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Rope, Mineral Oil, Bipping Chain, Cable and Gear, Drilling Machine, Oil, Paint and Paint Ingredients, Lubricants, Power Driven Saws, Pumps and Cutter Engines, Engines, Compressors, Clocks, Iron Drums, Old Packing Cases, Dirty Lubricating Oil, Old Casks, Smith's Forges, Air Compressors, Masts and Spars, Table Fans, Boat Sails, &c., &c.

Lots may be inspected on MONDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1924.

ALSO SALES OF OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES

Comprising:—
Table Linen, Implements, Serge, Flannel, &c., Remnants, Sundries Articles of Mess and Table Gear and Clothing (including Electric Plated Gears), Condensed Provisions for Ready Cooking, &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in Catalogue.

HUGHES & HUGHES, LTD., By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1924. [1157]

TO-DAY.

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

A different Betty Compson

in a new role

As Gypsy Rabbie in

Sir J. M. Barrie's

THE LITTLE MINISTER

Baby Peggy in

"Stepping Some."

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

E WHISKY

A Skilful Blend of the finest matured Highland Whiskies. A happy result of long years of experience in distilling and blending; with a fine flavour that cannot fail to assure appreciation from the most discriminating palate.

BOTTLED in SCOTLAND.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 83 YEARS.

BIRTH.

ERIKEL—At Shanghai, on August 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. S. ERIKEL, a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on August 22nd, GEORGE JOHN DAVIS, aged 41 years.

HARRIS—At Shanghai, on August 23rd, OSCAR FRANK HARRIS, aged 31.

PENTYCROSS—At the Peak Hospital, on August 26th, MARY, dearly beloved wife of F. H. PENTYCROSS (Shanghai papers please copy). [1180]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 23rd, 1924.

THE CANTON CRISIS.

The conflicting reports which are coming from Canton regarding the remarkable strike by the business community admirably serve the purpose which some of them are no doubt intended to have, of confusing the public who are not actually in the midst of the trouble. In the paper subsidised by the Canton Government we read that "Canton is now perfectly peaceful," but this "perfect peace," if it really exists, is admittedly secured only by the presence of greatly increased military, police and gendarmerie forces in the City. In short, strict is the censorship over the Press in Canton at the present time, the papers find it impossible to write upon the situation prevailing in Canton without disproving in almost every line the announcement that "conditions in Canton are normal." That statement is clearly misleading, and totally untrue. The city may be "peaceful" in the sense that there has been no conflict of arms; but Canton, at the present time, is a city under martial law—a city where an ignorant coolie is shot like a dog for the offence of distributing a hand-bill which he is said to have been too illiterate to read. It is a city where it is necessary for military guards with machine guns to go from shop to shop compelling the merchants and shopkeepers to re-open their premises, which

they all do promptly under the menace of rifles and machine guns—until these have passed on, when, it appears, they close shop again. There is no mention in the reports of a single case where the trader has boldly defied the order of the armed guard; consequently, there is no news of any actual use being made of the machine guns beyond the exhibition of these awe-inspiring engines of destruction before the affrighted gaze of the shop folk. We should imagine that there is not another country in the world where a strike of this character could have been so successfully organised. The reports make it appear that it represents a popular protest against the seizure and detention of the arms imported for the Forces in Canton and the interior districts of the province; but other things, which go more to the root of the matter serve to create the popular opinion which has registered its protest in this remarkable way. It expresses a determination to resist the growing war taxation and to resist also the foisting by the Government on the commercial community of another large issue of unsecured banknotes. It is claimed in the Canton Press that the strike has been suppressed, though from other sources we are told that it still persists, at least, to a very important extent. We should not be surprised to learn of its sudden collapse, for it has seemed to us obvious that such a strike as this would necessarily be of very short duration. We have never discovered any reason for believing in the possibility of a conflict of arms between an untrained and very ill-equipped militia and the large forces which have been for so long under training in Dr. SUN YAT SEN's war camps. It is a case of mere "passive resistance"—an intimation to Dr. SUN YAT SEN that the people want a speedy end to the warfare which has exhausted the resources of the province and brought in its train the direct oppression. May it not be the handwriting on the wall?—*Mene, Mene, tekel upharain*, which DANIEL interpreted to BELSHAZZAR of old as meaning: "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it." Thou art weight in the balances, and art found wanting." The entire business of a great city cannot be held up for long, but the sentiment that has been expressed in this remarkable fashion must endure so long as the grievances which prompted it remain unremedied, and while that is so it is hopeless to expect anything like settled conditions in Canton.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 23rd, 1924.

THE CANTON CRISIS.

The thirteen cases of typhoid mentioned in a paragraph yesterday represented the total notified in the Colony last week.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 16th amounted to 82,400 tons, and the sales to 74,477 tons.

The party of Akalis (Sikh religious devotees) who, as reported in the Daily Press some time back, arrived in Hongkong from Canada and Shanghai, left for India yesterday.

Prof. Danenberg is leaving for Japan on a holiday to-day on the *Empress of Asia*. Before his return to Hongkong his 7-year-old son will give a piano recital in Shanghai.

A fine of \$150, or three months' hard labour in default, was imposed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday on a Chinese charged with smuggling 4,000 cigarettes on which the duty (\$15) had not been paid.

The Government has received the following telegram from the British Consul-General at Bavaria:—"Netherlands East Indies Authorities have declared Hongkong infected with small-pox." This is very belated action. We do not think a case of small-pox has occurred in Hongkong for many weeks past.

The Indian Moslem Society have sent out invitation cards inviting certain people to attend at tea at Police Headquarters on the 5th September at 5 p.m. In celebration of the conferring of the titles of Khan Sahib and Sardar Sahib on Police Inspectors Nawab Khan and Mohinder Singh respectively, but in the invitation cards the words "at tea" have inadvertently been omitted.

OBITUARY.

MRS. F. H. PENTYCROSS.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mrs. F. H. Pentycross, wife of Mr. F. H. Pentycross, Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which took place at the Peak Hospital late on Tuesday night. Mrs. Pentycross came to Hongkong with her husband about three years ago, but owing to the state of her health she left early in 1922 for a sojourn in the invigorating climate of Switzerland and remained away from Hongkong until about six months ago. Unhappily the change had wrought no permanent improvement in her health and she was a patient in the Peak Hospital for many weeks prior to her death. The deepest sympathy is felt with Mr. Pentycross and his three young children in their said bereavement.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Pentycross took place yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle (Senior Chaplain) conducting the burial service.

The funeral was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends, the chief mourner being Mr. Pentycross. Practically the whole of the European staff of the local office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation were present at the graveside. Members of other British banks were also present in large numbers, as were also many well-known Peak residents.

The grave was covered with floral tributes and amongst those who sent wreaths were the following:—"Pents" (husband), Sheila, Freddie and Renee (children), Mother, Ken (brother), Amah; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Junior Mess; the Portuguese Staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Stewart Bros., Hongkong and Territorial Estate Co., Shewan, Tomes and Co., Portuguese Staff of the Chief Accounts Dept., H.K. & S.B.C., Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barlow, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Grayburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Dunnett, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hegarty, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilkin, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dalgety and Miss McIntosh, Mr. W. H. Bredin, Mr. D. E. G. Nicholson, Mr. F. G. Walker, Mr. D. B. Peat, Mr. O. Skinner, Mr. V. R. Jones, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. Ho Cheuk, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ellis, Mr. Lelia M. Ellis, Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Miss M. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Syme Thomson, Mr. A. Nissim, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Greenhill, Mr. H. Birkett, Mr. R. A. Rodgers, Mr. W. R. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hay, Col. and Mrs. Robertson, Sir Eric and Lady Stuart Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. R. Black, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Wilson, Mr. P. M. N. Silva, Mr. D. P. J. Lopes, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ironside, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hancock, the Misses Ellis, Mr. L. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mr. J. F. Grose and Mr. F. X. V. Ribeiro, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. E. Hornell, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Holland, Mr. R. E. Ost, and Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Haslam.

GALLANT RESCUE IN THE HARBOUR.

EUROPEAN RESCUES A DROWNING CHINESE CHILD.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE RING.

Yesterday afternoon as the three o'clock ferry from Kowloon bumped into the wharf at Hongkong, a small Chinese child on the lower deck was jerked overboard. An alarm was raised, and as the child was observed coming to the water a third time, Mr. E. T. Steinfield, acting bailiff of the Supreme Court, who was a passenger on the upper deck, took off his coat and dived overboard to the rescue. He swam to her through the swirling water and brought her safely to the ferry. One of the Chinese on board had also jumped overboard, and a couple of life-belts were also thrown after Mr. Steinfield had jumped overboard, but these were not needed. There were about fifty people on board the ferry at the time, and the gallant action of the rescuer was much applauded.

A very regrettable part of the story is that the rescue was expensive to Mr. Steinfield, for he lost a ring belonging to his wife, which had recently been valued by Falconer's at £150. The ring was in a case in his trouser pocket, and in diving this case and a pocket handkerchief apparently came out of his pocket unobserved at the time. The loss was discovered immediately after he returned to the ferry, when a friend to whom he had been showing it on the way across the harbour, happened to ask if it was safe. Immediate search was made, as it was thought the case might float for a time, but the search unfortunately proved unsuccessful.

HERE AT LAST.

THE PICTURE YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR

If you had all the money in the world you couldn't buy tickets to a more entertaining picture than

"ITCHING PALMS."

A humorous, dramatic mystery adventure with a surprise ending that will leave you amazed and satisfied.

SHOWING NOW
WORLD THEATRE.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LACONIA."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, SPALATO, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 23rd instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1924. [1173]

CUTICURA HEALS
RASH ON LIMBS

Of A Wet Nature. Itching Was Terrible. Could Scarcely Walk.

"My trouble started with an itching and burning rash on the under part of my knees. It spread around my limbs. It was of a wet nature, and sometimes I could scarcely walk or kneel. The itching was terrible and at night I could not sleep."

I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using it the breaking out started to dry up and peel. I purchased more and now I am healed."

(Signed) Miss Lucy Perryman, Clifton Cottage, Manton, Nr. Merton, Hampshire, S. Devon, Eng.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Send and Ointment sold throughout the world. For prospectus free address F. W. Scott, Dept. 10, 110 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. Also for mail orders with price.

Try our new Shaving Stick.

10

Food Cannot Upset Your Stomach

If you take two or three little tablets of Bismarck Magnesia immediately after eating. When you have pain in your stomach the trouble is due to excessive acid or food fermentation. Bismarck Magnesia Tablets neutralize the acid, stop the fermentation, and in five minutes your stomach is doing its work in a painless, normal manner. If you have dyspepsia, gastritis, indigestion, or just a plain every-day pain after eating, go to the nearest chemist and get some Bismarck Magnesia Tablets. A large flask costs very little and if you will take as directed you will find you can eat what you like without fear of any following discomfort. Further, it is usually found that the simple taking of Bismarck Magnesia adds strength and power to the vital organs. It is, indeed, however, that the "BISMARCK" oral trade-mark sign be seen when purchasing.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS, PHARMACISTS AND DRUGGISTS. SOLELY BY MAIL, FROM 10, ADELPHI STREET, NEW YORK CITY OR 11, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

OUR FAULTY DIET.

DOCTORS' RESPONSIBILITY.

The British Medical Association has recently held its annual congress at Bradford. In the section devoted to the consideration of public medicine and industrial diseases there was long debate on diet and public health. In opening it Professor John Boyd Orr (director of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen) said a faulty diet was not the direct cause of many diseases, but was a potent predisposing cause of certain infectious diseases. Unfortunately the highly refined foodstuffs of modern civilization were so ill-balanced with regard to several essential constituents that a diet composed chiefly of those foodstuffs was liable to be deficient in several respects, even though it yielded sufficient energy and provided the necessary protein. It was now being recognized that the amino acids and proportions of the inorganic elements of the diet were of fundamental importance to the maintenance of health. Under-nutrition, due to deficiency of energy-yielding constituents, and over-nutrition, due to excess, were both factors in producing disease.

Dr. J. S. Manson (Warrington), dealing with the common errors of diet in urban populations, commented on the robust and healthy appearance of men home on leave during the war and after the armistice, the great majority of whom had put on weight. Then came the deteriorated appearance and loss of weight of the same men within a year after their discharge from the Service. This, he said, he attributed, to "inferior home dietary." That dietary showed lack of broths, soups, meat, potatoes, and vegetables. Errors in diet were widespread, and were not confined to the poorer. There was an increase of snappish, tasty meals of fish and chips, preserved meats, pickles, bread, margarine, and tea, especially tea. Fresh milk was used sparingly and tinned milk was used everywhere. (Laughter.) Primitive man, or even civilized man under primitive conditions, had made far greater efforts to secure the food necessary for adequate sustenance than the modern industrial worker with his unlimited bread and margarine.

Dr. H. Scurfield (Professor of Public Health, Sheffield University) thought we ought to know better what we were buying. The addition of chemicals and preservatives to food should be prohibited in some cases, and declared in all. Foods should not be sold under misleading names for instance, tinned corned beef as a substitute for eggs. Starchy infant food should be controlled. Although there were regulations, dried milk and skimmed or half-cream dried milk could escape the regulations. Doctors should agree as to the food which was best if their voice was to have weight with the public. Now different kinds of food were recommended by different people. He did not think the advocates of ordinary raw milk for children as immunised against human tuberculosis would have a big following in view of the 3,000 deaths and corresponding damage rate in this country from milk tuberculosis annually. There is probably general agreement, he concluded, "that the sucking of sweets and eating of biscuits between meals is bad for the teeth and stomach, and that three meals a day and nothing in between is a good rule for children. A Spanish Ambassador wrote to his master that Queen Elizabeth had rotten teeth because she was too much addicted to sweets, so this is not a matter of recent growth." (Laughter.) Dr. Simpson (Glasgow, Scotland) said in the Highlands of Scotland in the last twenty years there had been deterioration through diet. The crofter formerly took porridge, milk, and mutton broth. He was then worth looking at. (Laughter.) Tea had now largely taken their place. "Instead of oat-cakes," he remarked, "we have bakers' bread of the whitest description. The nearer we get to civilisation the whiter becomes our bread." (Laughter.) A resolution adopted recommending that a standing food committee should be appointed to consider the question of diet.

FAITH HEALING.

ARCHBISHOP'S APPEAL.

An appeal to the council of the British Medical Association to hold a full and impartial inquiry into spiritual healing was made by Dr. Lang, the Archbishop of York, at Bradford Cathedral recently at a special service for the association. "We have come to a time," he said, "when the two channels of healing—the prayer of faith and the skill of the physician—should be brought together. There has been a great need for the revival of healing through the spirit of faith made active in self-discipline and prayer."

"At every stage in history there has always been this strangely potent power, and within the last few months Canada and the United States have seen on a truly remarkable scale revelations of this potency. Explanations may be given of the phenomenon, but the facts cannot be denied."

"I venture to say that they have occurred, are occurring, and in the near future will occur on such a scale, and cover such a wide field that they must be accepted as proving the reliability of at least one great and enduring power among men to relieve or remove disease. Men of religion would not hesitate as through modern medicine and surgery, the Lord, from whom the power of healing comes, reveals as well the power of healing. It would be a great misfortune if the two lines of healing were to be jealously kept apart and one were to look with suspicion on the other. Such separations must in the long run prove dangerous if not disastrous."

He urged physicians and surgeons not to brush aside healing through the spirit as a thing which merited their derision or contempt. Might it not be that in a new, wider and deeper scientific, religious, spiritual healing would have a place? The spirit was breaking through the material and we were on the threshold of a new epoch.

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

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A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
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CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags
PRICE ... \$1.75
On Sale at—
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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, etc., etc.," which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

The Managing-Director,
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There is the first impression of London (City) something new, given by the new stone of its many modern buildings, and of Fleet Street as devoted solely to the rushing newspaper life, is not already dissolved, a glance at the attractive timbered house-front that faces the entrance of Chancery-lane. The house, No. 17, Fleet Street, used to bear a legend proclaiming that it was "The Palace of King Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey." That put it too far back, for it dates from our first Scottish ruler, King James I. the year 1611, and the frontage, lately carefully restored to be characteristic of the dwellings of a healthy London merchant of the time. Better by far to go in. The stairway leads up to "James Henry's" chamber, which is a public room. Prince Henry was King James I.'s eldest son, and had he lived would have been Sovereign instead of his ill-fated brother, King Charles I., and from all that we know of his character the course of England's history would have been far different; so much depends on the chance of a life. It is thought

Thousands of Eastbourne holiday-makers have been taking trips to the seaside since the bungalow at the Crumbles, where, Emily Kaye was murdered, says a wire of July 24th. They paid one shilling each for admission to the cottage, and of that amount the Government received two-pence for entertainment tax, the remainder being shared between the owner of the house and a neighbour, who acted as a guide. The surroundings of the bungalow have become like those of a fair, with ice cream stalls, etc. The owner of the premises said that he was forced to admit a number of the public to the bungalow, as hundreds of persons surrounded the place, threatening to break into it "unless they were admitted." It was finally announced that he had decided not to admit any more sightseers to the bungalow.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 28th.

Zoeve, Dutch str., 4,100 tons, Capt. G. B. F. Sordrager, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—J.C.J.L.

Dorcas, British str., 1,290 tons, Capt. J. H. van der Berg, from Haiphong and Hoikow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.—Shun Tai S.S. Co.

Kuying, British str., 1,372 tons, Capt. G. A. Morris, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11.—B. & S.

Key West, Norwegian str., 2,018 tons, Capt. O. Viken, from Cheribon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21.—Suzuki & Co.

Franking, Swedish str., 5,931 tons, Capt. J. M. Renstrom, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—The Swedish Trading Co.

Tanor, Chilean str., 64 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. C49.—Yan On S.S. Co.

August 27th.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,336 tons, Capt. S. Tabata, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at O.S.K. wharf.—O.S.K.

Chak Nang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. C. Nicoll, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37.—J. M. & Co.

Hai Ning, British str., 632 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Foochow via ports, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas wharf.—Douglas Laipik & Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kanchow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. H. P. Carver, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Koku Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at O.S.K. wharf.

Awin Kong, Portuguese str., 230 tons, Capt. R. J. Nogueira, from Kwang Chow Waa, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—Shung Hing S.S. Co.

Lok Sang, British str., 970 tons, Capt. C. Alexander, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Shingn Maru, Japanese str., 5,531 tons, Capt. K. Watanabe, from San Francisco and Shanghai, the latter port she left on August 25th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—T.K.K.

Wong Shik Kung, Chilean str., 560 tons, Capt. R. M. de la Sala, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C21.—Kung Chung S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

August 27th.

Amherst, for Hoikow.

Doerco, for Shanghai.

Empress of Asia, for Shanghai.

Fingal, for Canton.

Hutchinson, for Weihaiwei.

Kanchow, for Canton.

Kotai Maru, for Swatow.

Lai Sang, for Singapore.

Lerke, for Canton.

Lok Sang, for Canton.

Lozanon, for Singapore.

Malet, for Canton.

Nanking, for Shanghai.

President Wilson, for Shanghai.

Sengo Maru, for Canton.

St. Francis Xavier, for Haiphong.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. O. s.s. *Pehawur* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 26th inst. at 10 a.m., with the outward English mail, and is due here on the 29th inst. about 6 p.m.

The s.s. *Troilus* (Blue Funnel), for London, Hull, Rotterdam and Hamburg, left Shanghai yesterday for this port, and is due here on the 30th inst. She will be despatched at 4 p.m. on Sept. 1st.

The s.s. *Anchises* (Blue Funnel Line), arrived at London on the 24th inst.

The s.s. *Culhua* (Blue Funnel), left Liverpool on the 23rd inst. for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, and is due here on or about September 27th.

The H.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Kobe on August 26th, left yesterday at 6 a.m., and is due at Shanghai on August 29th at noon.

The M.M. s.s. *Andre Lelou* (outward) will sail from Saigon on the 29th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Monday, September 1st, at daylight.

The s.s. *Gothic Prince* from New York, sailed from Keelung on the afternoon of August 26th, and is expected to arrive here to-day.

The Dollar Steamship liner *President Monroe*, which is due at this port on September 1st, arrived at Shanghai from San Francisco on August 29th, on schedule.

The Admiral Oriental liner *President Madison*, which is due at this port on September 2nd, sailed from Yokohama for Kobe and Shanghai on August 25th, on schedule.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aki Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

Arctus (Blue Funnel), due September 1st.

Awa Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-morrow.

Azusa Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 9th.

Autolysus (Blue Funnel), due September 10th.

Empress of Canada, due September 1st.

Croskey (Admiral Oriental), due August 29th.

Helene (Blue Funnel), due September 2nd.

Edro, due August 30th.

Moji Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 10th.

Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due September 10th.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Buenos Aires via Singapore, etc.	Kamukura Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Sept.
New York & Boston	Gothic Prince	Brit.	Prinos Line	On 1st Sept.
Boston & New York via Suez	Romeo	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 31st inst.
San Francisco via Suez & Jap. Ports & H.K.	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept., 4 p.m.
San Francisco, etc.	West Farallon	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 23rd inst.
Victoria & Vancouver, B.C. via Suez, etc.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 30th inst., 11 a.m.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Ports	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Sept.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, etc.	Arabis Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
Seattle & Victoria via Suez, etc.	Admiral	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 23rd Sept.
Seattle & Victoria via Suez, etc.	President Grant	Am.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 31st inst.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Kalyan	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 7th Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Azay Le Rideau	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 14th Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Paul Lecat	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Andre Lebon	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 30th Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Haruna Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th Sept., 11 a.m.
Manila, London & Antwerp	City of Birmingham	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 31st inst.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Eurythmion	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Schlesien	Ger.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Troilus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Argun Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Pambrokehire	Brit.	Matheson & Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Beeton	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Albert Vogler	Ger.	Reuter Bros. & Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Ati Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Kaisang	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Taiwan	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Sardinia	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Sordian	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Venezia	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Huichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Chakwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Takwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Masago	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Arakura	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Taiyuan	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Awa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Tungshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Kashmir	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Peshawar	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Nice-L	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Tibodia	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Taira	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Arakura	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	C. Lopez Y Lopez	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Shunko Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Tijmanook	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Lido Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Lake Gilpen	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Lessang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Kwaiyang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Kwaiyang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Laipik & Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Laipik & Co.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Yennsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	President Madison	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	Legaspi	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 1st Sept.
Manila, London & Antwerp	West Carmona	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 1st Sept.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hai Ning*, on August 27th:—Mr. E. H. Walker, Miss M. W. Watkins, Miss W. Ward, Miss A. M. Upsell, Miss K. Bewick, Miss L. D. Sawyer, Mrs. C. Mackenzie, Mrs. B. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Knight, Mr. G. R. More, Miss M. Tyrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Samy, Miss and Master Samy, Mr. F. Strahan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carlton.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Eastern*, for Australia, via Manila and Shanghai, on August 27th:—Miss D. Trudinger, Mr. W. G. Brue, Mr. F. D. Stephens, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. V. M. Peters, Mrs. J. C. McDonnell, Mrs. Shield, Miss Pleasance, Miss D. A. Patterson, Mr. A. E. Crisp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Watts, Mrs. J. Rosen, Miss M. H. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mr. A. C. Leslie, Edward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fraser and two children, Capt. R. C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ivanoff, Miss H. Ivanoff, Master C. Ivanoff, Dr. R. U. Friedlander, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ikemiya, Mrs. J. Akizawa.

Per s.s. *President Wilson*, on August 27th:—For Shanghai: Miss F. E. Atkinson, Mr. A. A. R. Botelho, Mr. A. Reid Botelho, Mr. B. Cunha, Master K. Chang, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey Edward, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. Gan Choo Chiang, Miss S. W. Gan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hogan, Mr. H. Henriksen, Mrs. S. M. Lopes and son, Mr. Lee Chan Ham, Mr. Lee Fun, Mr. V. Mitchell, Mrs. Nancy Barr Mavety, Mr. J. H. Russell, Mr. H. E. Rathburn, Mr. H. Sawyer, Miss Y. L. Tong, Mr. C. F. Wolffer, Mr. G. Wilson. For Kobe: Mrs. H. Inoue, Master Yoichi Inoue, Mr. and Mrs. R. Packham. For San Francisco: Miss R. L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. K. Bergling, Miss Mona Crellin, Mr. Chin Koon, Mr. Chin Hing Park, Mr. Chan Chung Jung, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Farnsworth and child, Miss Lois E. Gately, Mr. H. F. Honerlah, Miss Anne C. Hall, Mr. Jee Jo Wan, Miss Helen Karlin, Mr. Ko Bock Han, Major and Mrs. E. E. Lee, Mr. Louis Serr, Tong, Mr. Lee Chuck Wing, Mr. Lee Ngan Hung, Mr. Lin Gini, Mr. Louis Poon King, Mr. Louis Sing, Mr. Lew Foy, Mr. Lee Chong, Mr. Lum Wing, Mr. H. M. Pitt, Mr. Quick Fat, Mr. Quon Kim, Miss Lucille Shepherd, Mr. G. T. Smith, Miss Suen Shiu Hsiao, Mr. F. Snell, Mr. Tom Sing, Mr. Tom Chun Yen, Mr. Tom Sue, Mrs. E. C. Wagner and three children, Mrs. F. P. Williams, Mr. Wong Hong, Mr. Wong Kowng, Mr. Wong Fook Yuen, Mr. Wong Ten Ho, Mr. Wong Tin Foy, Mr. Wan Tu Pan.

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For YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, and SHANGHAI.			
S.S. "O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	...	...	15th Oct.
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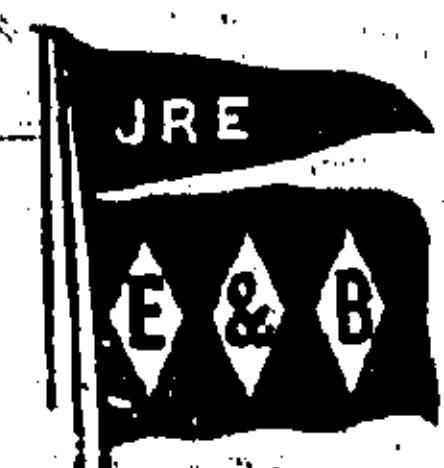
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CITY OF LAHORE 16th Oct. Shanghai and Japan.
CITY OF LAHORE 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.
CITY OF KARACHI 29th Jan. Do.
CITY OF KARACHI 25th Feb. Do.

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"PERSEUS" via Suez Canal 10th Sept.
"CITY OF YOKOHAMA" via Suez Canal 21st Sept.
"TEUCER" via Suez Canal 1st Oct.

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Subject to change without notice.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AZAY LE RIDEAU.	—	—	7th Sept.
PAUL LECAT	—	—	14th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	31st July	1st Sept.	25th Sept.
AMBOISE	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	12th Oct.
CHANTILLY	23rd Aug.	29th Sept.	26th Oct.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	14th Oct.	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS 1st Class £ 95. 0s. 0d. B CLASS 1st Class £ 83. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS 2nd £ 68. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS 2nd £ 60. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

* loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

& DUNKIRK about

s.s. "DR. P. BENOIT" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 3rd week of September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. W. C. Passmore Friday, 29th Aug. at 5 p.m.
HAIPHONG Capt. Ellis Walker Tuesday, 2nd Sept. at 8 p.m.
HAIPHONG Capt. W. S. Turnhill Friday, 6th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" 1st September.
S.S. "SOUTHWESTERN MILLER" 1st October.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3115.

Telegram: Furnprince.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAYA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA"	6,684	31st Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	5th Oct. Noon	Mars. L'don. & Antwerp.
"NAUOYA"	6,684	11th Sept.	do.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,686	30th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	4th Oct.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"PESHAWUR"	10,934	11th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	10th Nov.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	25th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	29th Nov.	Mars. London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,904	13th Dec.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,686	23rd Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,097	27th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don. & Antwerp.

1925

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	18th Sept.	do.
"TAIREA"	8,500	1st Oct.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	25th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,030	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	29th Oct.	Manila, Davao, Brisbane,
"KASHMIR"	4,800	18th Nov.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
The Union S.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co's Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PESHAWUR"	7,934	30th Aug.	Shanghai & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,943	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,686	20th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAIREA"	8,500	10th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	4th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	6th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	1st Nov.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,904	15th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,686	29th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.

1925

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,904	7th Mar.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG
Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "WEST FARALON" Due Hongkong 30th Aug.
Leave Hongkong 31st Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Due Hongkong 14th Sept.
Leave Hongkong 15th Sept.
U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Due Hongkong 29th Sept.
Leave Hongkong 30th Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO
WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S.
AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO BATAVIA, SEMARANG AND SOERABAYA

U.S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Due Hongkong 30th Aug.
Leave Hongkong 31st Aug.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST GARMONA" Due Hongkong 18th Sept.
Leave Hongkong 20th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building
Phone No. Central 3008.

G. F. BRADFORD,
Res. Agent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure	Time
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 29th Aug.	D.L.
JAVA via BALIK PAPAN	"TAIKOO WANG"	On 29th Aug.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"FOOCHOW"	On 29th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGHOU"	On 30th Aug.	D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 31st Aug.	Noon.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 31st Aug.	2.30 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 2nd Sept.	D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 2nd Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 2nd Sept.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINGHUA"	On 4th Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGHOU"	On 8th Sept.	2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 10th Sept.	2.30 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th Sept.	4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 14th Sept.	2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 16th Sept.	2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 33.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong	Sails for Manila, Sandakan, Tinsia & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	23rd Sept.	28th Sept.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. Central 33.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" Sails about 26th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "FIUME" Sails about 31st August.
S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 30th September.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails about 7th September.
S.S. "LACONIA" Sails about 4th October.
S.S. "FIUME" Sails about 7th October.
S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 7th November.

* Cargo only.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails about 31st August.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1020.

Agents.



Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchants.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For CANTON

s.s. "CHUKWA MARU" on or about 2nd Sept.

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "CHUKWA MARU" on or about 5th Sept.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 4th Sept.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office
No. 27, Bonham Street W. etc.
Tel. Central No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building
Tel. Central No. 140 & 4457.

